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his—work for souls; to that was given his whole time, his whole energy. His was the device of the Master: ‘I am come to cast the fire on earth; and what will I, but that it be kindled?’” Beautiful words these, as is all the archbishop’s long preface of eighteen pages. But it is all authentic history, as well as instructive reading.

It is a pity that we have not similar memoirs of the remaining twenty years of the zealous friar’s apostolic life. Father Mazzuchelli was born in 1806 of a wealthy and influential Milanese family. He entered the Order of Saint Dominic at the age of fifteen or sixteen years, studied in Rome, and came to America in the fall of 1828. Ordained, Sept. 5, 1830, in Cincinnati by the saintly first bishop of that city, Right Rev. E. D. Fenwick, O. P., his fruitful missionary career began at once, ending only with his death four and thirty years later. He died, Feb. 23, 1864, of pneumonia contracted from exposure in his ministrations of charity.

A History of England, from the Defeat of the Armada to the Death of Elizabeth. With an Account of the English Institutions during the late Sixteenth and early Seventeenth Centuries. By Edward P. Cheyney, Professor of European History at the University of Pennsylvania. Vol. I. Longmans, Green and Company, New York, 1914. Pp. x + 560.

Dr. Cheyney, who is the acknowledged master of Elizabethan history in the United States, has dedicated this important volume to the students past and present of his Saturday Seminar in English History at the University of Pennsylvania. The scope of his book is a twofold one: first, to give an account of the events of the last fifteen years of Elizabeth’s reign (1588-1603); and secondly to give a minute description of the institutions of the time, a clearer exposition “of central and local government, industry, the church and its opponents, intellectual life and social customs at the culmination of a period of especial interest; a period which has the additional claim to attention that it was the eve of the settlement of America, and that many of these institutions were about to become the basis of a new form of society beyond the sea.” He has divided this first volume into four parts. In the first part he deals with the question of the royal administration of the kingdom and covers practically the same ground as in his published lecture, *The Court of Queen Elizabeth*, given at the University of Pennsylvania in November, 1913. Queen Elizabeth’s difficult personality, her household, her ministers and courtiers, the customs and usages of her Court, the judicial administration of the kingdom, especially that

of the Star Chamber and the Courts of Equity, and a clear, concise account of the whole organization of the government are dealt with in a way that makes an unusually difficult subject easy to read and easy to be understood. When Elizabeth ascended the throne on November 17, 1558, it was as difficult to define the political future of the country as its religious future. At the death of Mary Tudor the majority of Englishmen did not know whether they should call themselves Catholics or Protestants, and of international policy there was little, for Philip's presence in England had failed to bring the country into the main stream of European activities. Only in religious matters were there any echoes from the Continent. Three times in twelve years they had changed their religion (1547, 1553, and 1559) and no one was sure, probably not even the Queen herself of what the future would bring. During the first thirty years of her reign all doubt on the question of religion was dissipated and along with it went the obscurity which had ushered in her reign on her political attitude both towards those within the realm who differed with her in belief and towards the outside world at large. From the international point of view her reign was a time of complicated diplomatic relations; but from 1588 onwards when the defeat of the Spanish Armada aroused the patriotism of the realm, a patriotism in which Catholics and Protestants shared equally, the external interests of England were all forced into a groove which ended by giving England the balance of power in Europe. Elizabeth was fifty-five years old in November 1588 when she took part in the celebration at St. Paul's Cathedral in honor of the defeat of the Spaniards, and these last fifteen years of her reign placed England as mistress among the countries of the world, a position it has maintained from that time down to our own. Dr. Cheyney takes us into the intimacy of her court as well as into the intimacy of her own mind, and the knowledge we gain from his descriptions of the time hardly augments our respect or esteem for a woman whose heart contained few generous impulses, whose intellectual powers were moderate, who was a severe, obstinate and vain mistress, and whose exasperating methods of government won for her but few friends in her entourage. "It is hard to judge," says Dr. Cheyney, "of Elizabeth's religion. She was certainly not devout. She seldom talked or apparently thought of religious matters, paid scant respect to clergymen and took no interest in the church controversies of the time except when they became matters of state. On the other hand, she was regular in all formal religious observances, her state papers are full of expressions of recognition of her position as a Christian ruler, and she shared in the practice of pious appeal and ascription usual at the time. She even composed certain eloquent pray-

ers for public uses. But her devotion was quite impersonal. In her times of depression she sought her consolation rather in the classics than in the Bible." The treatment accorded the Catholics during her reign is one of the saddest and cruelest in the pages of history outside the times of the early persecutions. And the methods used by Topcliffe, the priest-hunter, whose name has found its way into many Latin manuscripts of the time as a verb, *topcliffizare*, which expresses the most abominable methods of torture, has not left her reign a very happy reputation with regard to religious matters. We have, however, advanced a long distance from the time when Dr. Sander published his astounding statement regarding her birth, and in the works of Meyer, Gardiner and Cheyney, the final result arrived at is that the Queen herself was less to blame than the courtiers and ministers who directed her.

In the second part of his work Dr. Cheyney describes the military affairs of the kingdom from 1588 to 1595 and pictures with uncommon attractiveness the expedition of 1589 against Spain and Portugal. He treats of this expedition because it is characteristic of the time, "one of those familiar half-naval, half-military expeditions of which so many were to follow; it disclosed the essential weakness of Spain, so clearly recognized after this time by the more enlightened English leaders; it was an army and navy typical of the period, poorly equipped and uncertainly directed, but so infused with vigor and reckless bravery as to overcome many obstacles and to yield rather to its own inherent weaknesses of organization than to the attacks of the enemy or the difficulties of its task. Doubtful instructions, a delayed departure, empty provision barrels, and a southwest wind were familiar forms of adversity for English fleets leaving their home ports in the sixteenth century. The expeditions that followed that of 1589 on the continent and upon the seas, in the ever widening sphere of warfare, were only too similar to it in their equipment and in their fate." The expeditions against Spain are bound up in what is called *the common cause*, namely the common cause of the reformed religion against the Roman Catholic church; and here we would submit that the descriptions of this part of the relations between the two countries cannot be given thoroughly unless we are told at the same time the story of the Catholic *Enterprise* which was led by the Pope and Philip II and many others, especially Father Persons, the Jesuit. The religious problems of that day were so intimately connected with the political outlook that the other expeditions which occurred during this time, namely, those of Willoughby to France, 1589, Vere to the Netherlands and Norris to Brittany, 1590-1591, and the expedition of Essex to Normandy in 1591, cannot be understood unless we realize that the cause underlying these efforts was a question of religion. There is

no doubt that Spanish cruelty in the Netherlands had aroused the people of the Low Countries to a bitterness of feeling against Spain which Elizabeth was only too anxious to take advantage of in order to weaken her rival. The third part of Dr. Cheyney's excellent work deals with the period of exploration between 1551 and 1603. He gives us the story of the numerous expeditions to the Northeast and the Northwest with the foundation of the Muscovy and Eastland Companies and attempts to settle Newfoundland and Virginia. England's growing power in the Mediterranean, her trade with Morocco and the Guinea Coast, and the beginnings of her commerce with the East Indies are all told in a way that sheds a great deal of new light upon this subject. The story of these commercial activities leads naturally to the fourth part of this volume, namely, that of piracy and violence on the high seas. The English at this time had a reputation throughout Europe of being a nation of pirates. And the policy carried on by the English government of piratical enterprises against countries with which it was at peace makes it difficult to reconcile our belief in the good intentions of the government in other matters of concern at home. There can be no defence of the English polity of this time, and the naval wars carried on against Spain during this period take on a rather unsavory aspect if judged in the light of the international law of our own day. Spain herself, however, was not altogether guiltless in this respect, and Dr. Cheyney's descriptions of the institutions of the time help us to understand the difficult question of the point of view of the governmental leaders of the two countries. His work is excellently written and his many readers, who already look upon him as their guide in English history, will await with pleasurable anticipation the concluding volume of this work.

The Democracy of the Constitution, and Other Addresses and Essays. By Henry Cabot Lodge. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915.

The chapters from which this book gets its title comprise a series of addresses against the compulsory initiative and referendum, the recall of federal judges and direct primary elections. The remaining chapters are miscellaneous essays, biographical, historical and literary. Mr. Lodge's party affiliations and his record as a conservative legislator would leave no doubt as to his attitude toward proposed constitutional amendments of a radical nature, especially when these measures attempt to extend the power of the voters by curtailing that of their chosen representatives. But the author appears in these pages as a champion rather